

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING OCTOBER 12, 1857.

NUMBER 11.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal  
\$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Even-  
ing Bulletin \$2 a year or 12¢ a week, if mailed \$5  
Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-  
Weekly \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year  
\$3; 3 copies \$2; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bu-  
letin—11 copies for \$10.

Advertisements by mail are payable in advance.  
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be  
discontinued, notice must be given at the time subscribed for,  
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued,  
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our  
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,  
or at our option, if partly is good, it will be sent until paid.  
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE  
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines  
Do, each additional in-  
sertion.....\$1 00  
Do, one week.....25  
Do, two weeks.....50  
Do, three weeks.....75  
Do, four weeks.....1 00  
Do, five weeks.....1 25  
Do, six weeks.....1 50  
Do, seven weeks.....1 75  
Do, eight weeks.....2 00  
Do, nine weeks.....2 25  
Do, ten weeks.....2 50  
Do, eleven weeks.....2 75  
Do, twelve weeks.....3 00  
Do, thirteen weeks.....3 25  
Do, fourteen weeks.....3 50  
Do, fifteen weeks.....3 75  
Do, sixteen weeks.....4 00  
Do, seventeen weeks.....4 25  
Do, eighteen weeks.....4 50  
Do, nineteen weeks.....4 75  
Do, twenty weeks.....5 00  
Do, twenty-one weeks.....5 25  
Do, twenty-two weeks.....5 50  
Do, twenty-three weeks.....5 75  
Do, twenty-four weeks.....6 00  
Do, twenty-five weeks.....6 25  
Do, twenty-six weeks.....6 50  
Do, twenty-seven weeks.....6 75  
Do, twenty-eight weeks.....7 00  
Do, twenty-nine weeks.....7 25  
Do, thirty weeks.....7 50  
Do, thirty-one weeks.....7 75  
Do, thirty-two weeks.....8 00  
Do, thirty-three weeks.....8 25  
Do, thirty-four weeks.....8 50  
Do, thirty-five weeks.....8 75  
Do, thirty-six weeks.....9 00  
Do, thirty-seven weeks.....9 25  
Do, thirty-eight weeks.....9 50  
Do, thirty-nine weeks.....9 75  
Do, forty weeks.....10 00  
Do, forty-one weeks.....10 25  
Do, forty-two weeks.....10 50  
Do, forty-three weeks.....10 75  
Do, forty-four weeks.....11 00  
Do, forty-five weeks.....11 25  
Do, forty-six weeks.....11 50  
Do, forty-seven weeks.....11 75  
Do, forty-eight weeks.....12 00  
Do, forty-nine weeks.....12 25  
Do, fifty weeks.....12 50  
Do, fifty-one weeks.....12 75  
Do, fifty-two weeks.....13 00  
Do, fifty-three weeks.....13 25  
Do, fifty-four weeks.....13 50  
Do, fifty-five weeks.....13 75  
Do, fifty-six weeks.....14 00  
Do, fifty-seven weeks.....14 25  
Do, fifty-eight weeks.....14 50  
Do, fifty-nine weeks.....14 75  
Do, sixty weeks.....15 00  
Do, sixty-one weeks.....15 25  
Do, sixty-two weeks.....15 50  
Do, sixty-three weeks.....15 75  
Do, sixty-four weeks.....16 00  
Do, sixty-five weeks.....16 25  
Do, sixty-six weeks.....16 50  
Do, sixty-seven weeks.....16 75  
Do, sixty-eight weeks.....17 00  
Do, sixty-nine weeks.....17 25  
Do, seventy weeks.....17 50  
Do, seventy-one weeks.....17 75  
Do, seventy-two weeks.....18 00  
Do, seventy-three weeks.....18 25  
Do, seventy-four weeks.....18 50  
Do, seventy-five weeks.....18 75  
Do, seventy-six weeks.....19 00  
Do, seventy-seven weeks.....19 25  
Do, seventy-eight weeks.....19 50  
Do, seventy-nine weeks.....19 75  
Do, eighty weeks.....20 00  
Do, eighty-one weeks.....20 25  
Do, eighty-two weeks.....20 50  
Do, eighty-three weeks.....20 75  
Do, eighty-four weeks.....21 00  
Do, eighty-five weeks.....21 25  
Do, eighty-six weeks.....21 50  
Do, eighty-seven weeks.....21 75  
Do, eighty-eight weeks.....22 00  
Do, eighty-nine weeks.....22 25  
Do, ninety weeks.....22 50  
Do, ninety-one weeks.....22 75  
Do, ninety-two weeks.....23 00  
Do, ninety-three weeks.....23 25  
Do, ninety-four weeks.....23 50  
Do, ninety-five weeks.....23 75  
Do, ninety-six weeks.....24 00  
Do, ninety-seven weeks.....24 25  
Do, ninety-eight weeks.....24 50  
Do, ninety-nine weeks.....24 75  
Do, one hundred weeks.....25 00

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-  
tion and 50¢ for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.  
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month  
and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements quarterly all others in advance.  
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff and  
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or  
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-  
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half  
price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and  
funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-  
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20  
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the  
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by  
the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and  
12¢ for each continuation; each change considered a  
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular  
passengers for a season of not over six months, \$15 for one  
boat, and \$2 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will  
be charged half the above prices if inserted in Daily Journal  
and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,  
one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are  
charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each  
square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00  
Each continuation.....25  
Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, if  
they are continued also in the Daily Journal, will be  
charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if  
not continued in the Daily Journal, 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop ad-  
vertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires,  
otherwise we will charge the full rate.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued  
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made  
for less than one year at the early rates.

MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1857.

The news from India for the moment deepens  
in gloom. Delhi at the latest advices still held out,  
but Lucknow is reported to have fallen. The  
report, it is true, lacks confirmation, although another  
report, itself somewhat apocryphal, asserts that  
Nana Sahib, who, by the way, didn't commit sui-  
cide at all, was on the way to Lucknow with a force  
of 15,000, and with four days the start of General  
Havelock, who had so far subdued the cholera in  
his ranks as to enable him to resume his march for  
the beleaguered city. If the last mentioned report,  
which appeared in the *Pays* of Paris, is well found-  
ed, the former may prove true, for it is admitted on  
all sides that the sole hope of Lucknow is in Gen.  
Havelock's arrival. The only other source to which  
the place could look for relief is the 3,000 Ghoorkas  
reported to have been sent by Jung Bahadur, and  
private intelligence renders it certain that they  
could not have arrived until at least a week after the  
garrison, if unrelieved by Havelock, had passed the  
starvation point. The fate of Lucknow, then, de-  
pended solely upon Havelock, and, if Nana Sahib  
joined the besiegers with a force of 15,000 four days  
before that heroic officer reached the place, the worst  
may well be apprehended. In this event, the world  
may prepare itself for a renewal of the atrocities at  
Cawnpore, heightened by all the refinements of  
brutality which Oriental ingenuity can suggest to the  
burning malice of the Devil. The thought is  
enough to send a shudder through the whole of  
Christendom. There is, however, the encouraging  
fact that the report in the *Pays* is not corroborated  
or even alluded to by any of the English dispatches  
from India, public or private, which happily tends  
to discredit the whole affair. We trust that it may  
prove entirely groundless. As for the rest, every-  
thing is substantially as it was at the date of the  
previous intelligence. The fire of revolt which has  
at length broken forth in Bombay had appeared in  
a single new place, but was promptly stamped out,  
and all combustible materials removed. The out-  
break was suppressed, and the men disarmed. Mad-  
ras is still loyal and undisturbed.

If, however, the news from India for the moment  
deepens in gloom, it is only for the moment. It is  
the thickening darkness which presages the dawn.  
But a short period, at furthest, can now elapse be-  
fore the English reinforcements will have relieved  
their brethren in all that marvellous land, subdued  
the last vestige of revolt, redressed it may be with  
signal vengeance the wrongs of the English race  
and of humanity, and established amidst those  
dusky millions the unfading supremacy of the Eng-  
lish sway. We are not without hope, indeed, that  
these results may be achieved before any fresh en-  
mities are added to the horrid list at which civilized  
people are now standing aghast, but, however this  
may be, they will certainly be achieved, and that at  
no distant hour. Few persons of ordinary sense  
and intelligence or of common faith in justice and  
humanity will dispute this.

Lord Elgin's unexpected visit to Calcutta  
seems to be more nearly related to the affairs of  
China than to those of India. His Lordship, it ap-  
pears, has gone there to effect an exchange of a  
body of his troops, who had been ordered to India  
any way, for an equal number of native soldiers,  
who, though worthless or worse than worthless in  
India, will be nearly or quite as good as any in Chi-  
na. With the breach which the India mutiny has  
made in his army thus cleverly repaired, the Am-  
bassador will return to China, and either pursue the  
plan of operations which we described the other  
day, or attack Canton at once, and without cere-  
mony thrash the villainous Celestials into terms, as he  
thinks, on the whole, most advisable. It was un-  
derstood that he would leave Calcutta in the course  
of ten days or a fortnight. We may look out for  
lively times when he gets back. Having, according  
to the figure of the Times, reunited the hind part of  
his horse with the fore part, he will ride into the  
Central Flowery Kingdom in a most imperial way.

The following exquisite little legendary poem  
is worthy of the gifted Rosa. Her splendid genius  
has given to the simple romance of Lilla Clare an  
intensity of pathos and an irresistible eloquence of  
expression. The garland she has woven with sweet  
bright flowers of thought awakens feelings of ten-  
derest sadness, such as only one whose heart is filled  
with true poetic fire could breathe into existence:

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

LILLA CLARE.

Wearily, dearly, mournfully fair,  
By a deep river roves young Lilla Clare  
At midnight—oh why is she wandering there?  
Gently the long jetty tresses unfurl  
And veil her white bosom, with many a curl,  
Like dark waters, drifting o'er islands of pearl,  
And the fair brow, 'neath their glorious shroud,  
Gleams white as yon moon, in his water-tower proud,  
Looking to earth, o'er a rampart of cloud,  
From her storm-castle, (whose battlement mars)  
The wondrous flash from Night's turret of stars,  
Sad, as a victim through dull prison bars,  
Shivering, quivering, plaintively there,  
O'er that swift river, comes wailing the air,  
Dying in gusts, like wild shrieks of despair.

And 'neath the frost-tinted grove, where she stood,  
Tall, trembling trees dropped their leaves in a flood,  
Crimson leaves, dropping like showers of blood,  
As if the lightning had cleft with its dart,  
One of bright Autumn's full, warm veins apart,  
Leaving the rich drops to gush from her heart.  
Soon o'er the moon and the stars seem to creep  
Huge inky clouds, like the billows that sweep  
Where stately armadas go down in the deep.

But the night's darkness, and wind's dismal wail,  
Of her who stands shuddering there in the gale  
Tell not, whose eyes look so mournful a tale.  
Beautiful! frail! while the storm-cannons boom,  
Graceful she stands by a ruin-darkened tomb,  
Like a parian vase, that a river-darkeened tomb.

Lamps in yon castle a gay throng reveal,  
Floods of soft light, through its high windows steal,  
And on the night wind, hark! music's loud peal  
Seel its bridal, for there, side by side,  
Haughty Lord Alford and fair Effie glide  
Stand to be wedded, in beauty and pride.  
Scarcely less bright than the coronal there,  
Seemeth the lustre of Effie's soft hair,  
And neth rare pearls in her bosom most fair.

Their hands were united—the holy man said  
"Can any find cause why they should not be wed?"  
And through the halls a deep silence seemed shed.  
Breathless, oppressed, and then loud and clear,  
Shrieked a voice wildly "O let me come near,  
Lilla, his wife, I am here, I am here."

"Fearfully, tearfully, blushing with pride,  
From the gray chapel, I came forth his bride;  
Lord Alford, now dare you wed Effie Claret?"

"Secret our bridal—ah, weary and sad  
My warm heart has grown, once hopeful and glad,  
"Away," (cried Lord Alford,) "away, she's mad."

For lo! in the midst of that company fair,  
The rain oozing out from her cloud of black hair,  
Cold as a statue, stood young Lilla Clare.

To her mate she had flown like a storm-bent dove,  
And found him deserting the ark of her love,  
Ah! whither now shall her weary wing rove?

Wretched! forsaken! and yet did he say  
"She's mad, away with her"—they turned to obey,  
But she swept past them, and went on her way.

Mournfully, scornfully—stern man hast thou  
Forgotten her fondness, thine own solemn vow?  
Where hast thou driven that proud victim now?

Fair Effie wept, till her perjured lord swore  
He never had seen crazy Lilla before,  
Then, was the priest interrupted no more.

The tempest past by, and morning did fold  
The earth in her vesture of purple and gold,  
But in the village the chapel bell tolled.

Dost hear it, Lord Alford, the haughty and strong,  
Where dashed thy gay wedding pageant along?  
Dost mark yonder woe'dring and grief-stricken throng,

Hard by the river whose eddies seem bright  
As dimples adorning a smile of delight,  
No voice from its bosom doth tell of last night.

Yet on the rocks where the cataraets bound  
In the gray dawn some rude fishermen found  
Poor Lilla Clare, broken-hearted and drowned.

ROSA.  
CANTON PLACE, Sept. 23, 1857.

SLIGHTLY LUDICROUS.—A few days ago, as a  
highly successful "protracted meeting" in a neigh-  
boring county was on the point of closing amidst  
demonstrations of intense excitement, one of the  
brethren, taking advantage of the immense assem-  
blage, rose and said: "My beloved brother re-  
quests me to announce to the audience that he has  
lost a horse, and would like to have some information  
in regard to it. He don't remember anything  
strikingly peculiar about the horse, except that he  
has a bald-face and one large foot!" The profound  
silence which followed this extraordinary announce-  
ment was presently broken by brother —'s buck  
negro, who, smarting under the recollection of the  
tramp he had been compelled to take after "bald-  
face" in the height of the spiritual season, ex-  
claimed, in tones decidedly more distinct than amia-  
ble, "De horse neber bin lost! Can't be found, in-  
deed! Bin in de pasture all de time!" It is unne-  
cessary to say that at this point the solemnity of  
the occasion was overwhelmed in a tremendous outburst  
of laughter, pending which the congregation dis-  
persed in most ungodly confusion.

THE GOLDEN LEGACY, a Story of Life's Phases.  
New York: D. Appleton & Co.—This volume is the  
production of the pen of a lady of New York.  
There is no clue whatever to the name of the au-  
thor, but it is evidently written by no unpracticed  
hand. The design of the story, the graceful easi-  
ness of the style, and the artistic development of  
the plot evince experience and ability. The moral  
of the tale is the enforcement and illustration of the  
Golden Rule, and in design, execution, and moral  
influence it is far superior to many of the novels  
daily issued from the press.

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When the monetary crisis of  
1837 occurred the whole country was impoverished  
and during the year we imported from abroad  
wards of eight millions of breadstuffs! Now we have  
a surplus of more than THIRTY MILLIONS for ex-  
port.

PRIVATE STABLES AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—We  
are pleased to learn that the local managers of the  
United States Agricultural Society have placed a  
portion of the stables lately built on the grounds of  
the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical As-  
sociation, at the disposal of the directors of the lat-  
ter society, to be sold to parties who may wish the  
convenience of a private stable, the proceeds to go  
into the treasury of the National Society. These  
stables are well built, and as they are not required  
as stock stables by the society, it was contemplated  
to tear them down and sell the lumber, but as many  
parties could be accommodated by converting them  
into private stables without in any way interfering  
with the interests of the society, by simply fencing  
them off from the public stables, we think the board  
has acted wisely in deciding to do so.

From the first organization of the Southwestern  
Agricultural and Mechanical Association they have  
permitted parties who desired the privilege, to build  
stables in their grounds for their own private use,  
and some have expended over \$50 each for such  
stables, and consider the comfort of their horses  
cheaply purchased at that rate. No one can fully  
enjoy the fair who has a horse tied to a fence or rope  
in the broiling sun, and almost suffocated with dust.

We are sure that if due notice of the sale of these  
stables is given, there will be a large attendance of  
farmers and others who may wish to buy. They  
will be sold low, and the number is limited. The  
convenience of owning a stable on the grounds is so  
great that we should not be surprised to learn that  
they sold at full cost, whereas if the value of the  
lumber only is realized it will be much better than  
to tear them down.

FRAUDS UPON IMMIGRANTS.—Among the pas-  
sengers by the City of Washington, was Mr. Robt  
Murray, who returns from the execution of a com-  
mission which was undertaken to put a stop to the  
extensive frauds upon immigrants to this country,  
to which they have been subjected at the port of  
departure. Mr. Murray went out as the agent of  
the commissioner of emigration, under the sanction  
and support of the State Department at Washing-  
ton. He visited the United Kingdom, France,  
Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, and the  
German States. He brought abuses to the  
knowledge of the Continental Governments, of which  
they were ignorant; they adopted prompt and effec-  
tive measures of redress and reform. In Great  
Britain, Mr. Murray encountered more difficulty;  
but finally succeeded, by means of the press, in attract-  
ing the attention of the Government and the public.

He wrote, and published in a Liverpool journal, a  
series of articles on the subject; and there is reason  
to hope that it will receive the attention of Parlia-  
ment at its next meeting. Mr. Murray found every-  
where a thorough organization of the most desperate  
men, ready to defraud the simple emigrant of his  
last penny. His observations in Liverpool were not  
at all complimentary to that town, and his publica-  
tions excited so much feeling, that he found it pru-  
dent to remain in doors during the evening. He  
will make a formal report in due season.

A literary correspondent of the New York  
Tribune, alluding to Mr. Everett and Mr. Curtis in  
a figurative way, says, whilst gracefully disclaiming  
all comparison between the two in point of intellect,  
that the former "takes his station sternmost in the  
ship, and directs the attention of all on board to-  
ward the regions whence we come," while the latter  
"stands on the prow of the vessel, and points with  
eloquent finger to the new shores we approach."

This is very pretty, and very happy in all respects  
save justness. Truth requires that, in this allegory,  
Mr. Everett should be placed in the most command-  
ing position midway of the vessel, whence his clear  
eye surveys both the region we have left and the  
shores we approach, whilst his silvery tongue pro-  
claims at once the bearing and the destiny of the  
ship.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY LIBRARY. *Biographical  
and Historical Sketches.* By T. Babington Mac-  
aulay. New York: D. Appleton & Co.  
The Appletons are publishing a series of interest-  
ing books, intended to while away a passing hour  
and to afford mental recreation, particularly for rail-  
way passengers. Among these not the least inter-  
esting is the collection of extracts from Macaulay's  
Sketches.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

WAVERLEY NOVELS, Household Edition. Boston:  
Ticknor & Fields.—We cannot commend too highly  
this elegant edition of the Waverley Novels. It is  
to comprise twenty-four volumes, two of which are  
issued each month. The *Bride of Lammermoor*,  
information in regard to it. He don't remember anything  
strikingly peculiar about the horse, except that he  
has a bald-face and one large foot!" The profound  
silence which followed this extraordinary announce-  
ment was presently broken by brother —'s buck  
negro, who, smarting under the recollection of the  
tramp he had been compelled to take after "bald-  
face" in the height of the spiritual season, ex-  
claimed, in tones decidedly more distinct than amia-  
ble, "De horse neber bin lost! Can't be found, in-  
deed! Bin in de pasture all de time!" It is unne-  
cessary to say that at this point the solemnity of  
the occasion was overwhelmed in a tremendous outburst  
of laughter, pending which the congregation dis-  
persed in most ungodly confusion.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—The annual exhibition of  
the Indiana State Agricultural Society was concluded  
at Indianapolis on Friday. It was thoroughly and  
entirely successful, the receipts being sufficient to  
erect a splendid amphitheatre next season. There  
was some excitement relative to the improper award  
of premiums. Considerable talk also prevailed  
concerning the defalcation of one of the Board of Di-  
rectors.

THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—This great enter-  
prise continues to progress very satisfactorily. The  
branch road to Lebanon will be completed by the  
last of the present week. We learn from Mr. Gam-  
ble, the Superintendent, that the receipts for the  
past year amounted to over \$70,000, and the expenses  
were only \$38,000. The new and magnificent  
depot, on Ninth and Broadway, will soon be com-  
pleted.

The Straight Republican, of Boston, which  
claims to be the only Republican paper in that city,  
severely criticises the Bee for its support of Banks.  
The course of the Straight Republican is by no means  
a Bee line.

The admirers of Mr. Banks, the Republican  
candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts,  
call him the "iron man." The result of the pend-  
ing canvass will certainly show that he was made  
to be beaten.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was  
false. The boys had some fun in a race up Jefferson  
street, Sunday as it was.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was about at a stand last evening with  
38 inches water in the canal. At Cincinnati it was  
rising, and the rise will probably reach here to-day.  
There is no business doing, however, and the boats  
have to lie here frequently for a whole week to pick  
up a moderate trip. The same is the case else-  
where. The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

Yesterday was the dulllest day on the landing  
that we have ever known. Boatmen were strolling  
around from house to house and agency to agency,  
eager to learn something to their advantage, but in  
no instance have we heard of their receiving any-  
thing encouraging. The river, it is true, is rising  
slowly, with encouraging indications of a swell at  
least three feet water, and the W. H. Langley,  
from Kanawha river, brings advices from that and  
other by-streams, that they are all swelling, with a  
sufficient rise to bring the river up fully three feet;  
but then there is no freight to go forward, and mo-  
ney is scarce. The Lehigh, from St. Louis, has ar-  
rived light. Capt. Shunk says he never saw such  
distressing times in St. Louis as when he left.  
Boats are forced to receive Illinois currency, which  
shippers actually refuse to receive for charges. The  
St. Louis banks pay out on checks all sorts of Illi-  
nois money, and refuse to receive the same on de-  
posit in an hour afterwards. If a boat, therefore,  
should be so fortunate as to realize a profit of five  
hundred dollars on a trip, she must submit to a dis-  
count almost equal to her profit.

The Princess, Dr. Robertson, Yorktown, and City  
of Cairo are up for Cairo to-day.

The Mosses McLellan is the mailboat for Cincin-  
nati.

The Red Wing will leave for St. Louis to-day.

The Wm. Dickson will leave for Owensboro to-  
day.

The splendid steamer H. D. Newcomb, Capt.  
Spotts, is now at Cairo and will leave that port for  
New Orleans on Thursday next. The Newcomb  
has been thoroughly repaired and is now in tip top  
condition.

The steamer Northerner is laid up at Mound  
City.

The steamer Editor, on her last trip up to St.  
Louis, encountered a snag, below Hickman, which  
carried off her cook-house, pantry, and one of her  
wheels.

The steamer Wm. M. Morrison left St. Louis for  
New Orleans on Saturday with a very large trip.—  
She had four hundred deck passengers, who, the  
Democrat was informed, were engaged to work on  
a levee above New Orleans, but there was a very  
general impression about that they were recruits for  
another Walker invasion in Nicaragua.

The E. H. Fairchild, Capt. Fawcett, will leave  
for New Orleans from Cairo to-morrow evening.—  
Passengers taking the cars to-day or to-night will  
reach Cairo in time for her.

For Cairo and Memphis.—The fine passenger  
steamer Cuba, Capt. J. W. Mills, leaves Portland  
wharf to-day, for Cairo and Memphis, at 4 o'clock.  
P. M. The Cuba takes no freight, and will be cer-  
tain to go through without setting a spar. We re-  
commend her to passengers.

The New York papers publish another thrilling  
story of shipwreck and suffering at sea. The  
bark Jerome Knight, of Boston, foundered at sea on  
the 23d ult. Captain Perkins, his wife, and two  
children, one of them an infant of nine weeks, and  
seven of the crew were five days lashed to the rig-  
ging and on the wreck without food or water, much  
of the time suffering horribly. They were all saved,  
however, and brought to New York on board the  
brig Alleevelt.

Special Mail Agent Garver arrested Edward  
P. Martin, postmaster at Attica, Indiana, on Wed-  
nesday, on the charge of abstracting money from  
letters passing through that office. He was brought  
to Indianapolis and taken before U. S. Commissioner  
Ray, who held him to bail for his appearance at  
the next term of the U. S. Court.

An attempt has been made at Chicago to in-  
duce the principal witness against Brayman, who  
stands charged with robbing the Chicago postoffice,  
to leave for parts unknown. A scheme was set on  
foot for the purpose, but the witness informed the  
authorities of it, and the parties were arrested.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The fall term of the Circuit  
Court commences this morning. There are eighty-  
eight criminals to be tried for various offences,  
ranging from misdemeanors to murders—the latter  
capital offence predominating.

Our citizens should be on their guard against  
false rumors. Saturday and yesterday all sorts of  
reports, involving the standing of prominent firms,  
were current. There was no truth whatever in them.

ANOTHER PREMIUM.—Capt. A. C. Harig, of Jef-  
ferson street, has taken a premium for his celebra-  
ted bank lock at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. It  
is the finest and most complicated and safest lock  
manufactured.

Esquire Herr, of Jefferson county, purchased  
at the United States Agricultural Fair a French me-  
rino buck, at a cost of \$400, and three French me-  
rino ewes, at \$100 each. He intends breeding from  
these very fine specimens.

A Catholic priest named Savelli was murdered  
in New Orleans on Saturday night, October 3d, by  
a number of persons, who felt aggrieved at some mis-  
conduct of his, and inflicted some sixteen stabs upon  
him.

The South has an article headed, "Trial by  
Jury in Danger." We doubt if any degree of peril  
to this sacred system would concern the majority  
of thinking people.

RAILROAD SUSPENSION.—The Knoxville Regis-  
ter says:

We understand that yesterday, by a vote of the  
Directors it was resolved to make a total suspension  
of all kinds on the Knoxville and Kentucky Rail-  
road. We have only time to announce that such a  
step has been deemed necessary. We think the sus-  
pension will only be temporary. The company  
have an ample supply of company bonds, but so string-  
ent has been the money market that it was found  
impossible to negotiate them, except at most ruinous  
rates.

The Natchez Courier, of the 3d, says:

Last night Mr. Robert Howe, of Main street,  
while in his own door, was fired upon and severely  
wounded by Mr. David Roach. Two shots, we  
learn, were fired; the first ball grazed Mr. Howe's  
cheek, the other took effect in the back, glancing  
however and lodging in the shoulder. The attack  
was made in consequence of some business transac-  
tion, or perhaps of a refusal to give Roach credit.

CONY.—Old corn was offered in the streets, yester-  
day, for 30 cents a bushel without firing a buyer.  
New corn is selling in Vincennes by the cart-load at  
22 and 24 cents a bushel.—*Evansville Journal.*

The above price for old corn is nearly 100 per  
cent. below prices current here!

CANDIDATES ADMITTED INTO THE NAVAL ACADE-  
MY.—Among the candidates which have passed the  
preliminary examinations for entering the Naval  
Academy at Annapolis, and have received ap-  
pointments as Acting Midshipmen in the navy, are  
the following:

Tennessee—John Feeney Holden, Charles Dunlap  
Cooney.

Kentucky—James Fullerton Fuller, Henry With-  
ers, John Henry Rowland, Daniel Talbot, Jr.

FAILURES, ASSIGNMENTS, &c.—The New York  
Independent publishes the following reported fail-  
ures, assignments, &c., for the week.

Boston.—J. W. Clarke & Co., bankers, suspended; Law-  
rence, Stone, & Co., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia  
dry goods commission merchants, suspended; S. Frothing-  
ham, Jr., & Co., dry goods commission, suspended; Butler,  
Keith, & Co., hardware, suspended; Richardson, Kendall,  
& Co., dry goods, suspended; Dutton, Baldwin, & Macom-  
ber, dry goods commission, suspended; Sweetzer, Gookin,  
& Co., dry goods, suspended; M. Pond & Co., stores, sus-  
pended; Parsons, Cutler, & Co., dry goods, suspended; su-  
perintendents about \$40,000; B. Howard, commission, sus-  
pended; liabilities not large, and means supposed to be ample to pay  
in full; S. Bartlett, sugar, suspended; P. C. Jones, paper,  
suspended; Blake, Barnard, & Co., agricultural implements,  
suspended; Proctor & Wood, produce, suspended; C. Smith,  
sugar, failed; J. H. Emerson, coal, failed; A. Tompkins,  
books, failed; Charles Rice, straw goods, suspended; L. H.  
Sprague, fancy goods, failed; William Gault, gone into in-  
solvent.

M. Hull, Hinesburg, Vt., failed and assigned.  
Searrill & Hall, Waterbury, Conn., assigned.  
A. Wood, Thompsonville, Conn., failed.  
New York City.—P. Choteau, Jr., & Co., suspended and  
assigned—the iron house of P. Choteau, Jr., Sanford, & Co.  
have not stopped, and we are assured will not; Hutchinson,  
Ryan, & Co., dry goods, suspended; Clark, Dodge, & Co.,  
bankers, suspended; Swift, Robinson, &



# EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, 1887.

**THE MAELSTROM.**—Bayard Taylor, in his last letter from the north of Europe, thus describes this marvel of the geographies:

On approaching the islands, we had a fair view of the last outposts of the group—the solid barriers against which the utmost fury of the Atlantic dashes in vain. This side of Væroey lay the large island of Mosko, between which and a large solitary rock in the middle of the strait dividing them is the locality of the renowned Maelstrom—now, alas! almost as mythical as the kraken or great sea-serpent of the Norwegian fables. It is a pity that the geographical illusions of our boyish days cannot remain. You learn that the noise of Niagara can be heard 120 miles off, and that "some Indians, in their canoes, have ventured down it with safety." Well, one could give up the Indians without much difficulty, but it is rather discouraging to hear of the Falls Depot for the first time and hear no sound except "Cab, sir?" "Hotel, sir?" So of the Maelstrom, denoted on my school-boy map by a great spiral twist, which suggested to me a tremendous whirl of the ocean currents, aided by the information that "vessels cannot approach nearer than ten or twelve miles," I found, half way down the vortex, I had been warning my imagination, as we came up the coast, with Campbell's sonorous lines—

"Round the shores where ruin Odin  
Howls his war-song to the gale,  
Round the isles where loud Lofoden  
Whirls to death the roaring whale."

and, as we looked over the smooth water toward Mosko, felt a renewed desire to make an excursion thither on our return from the North. But, according to Captain Rus, and other modern authorities which I consulted, the Maelstrom has lost all its terrors and attractions. Under certain conditions of wind and tide, and when a picture of the strait, it is true, which were dangerous to small boats, but the place is by no means so much dreaded as the Salten Fiord, where the tide, rushing in, is caught in such a manner as to form a bore, as in the Bay of Fundy, and frequently proves destructive to the fishing craft. It is the general opinion that some of the rocks which formerly made the Maelstrom so terrible have been worn away, or that some submarine convulsion has taken place, which has changed the action of the waters; otherwise, it is impossible to account for the reputation it once possessed.

**ONE OF THE GIRLS.**—In giving an account of the recent State Fair, the Milwaukee Sentinel says: Old Rock was out in all her glory. Her farmers showed crops that could not be beaten anywhere, her firemen carried off the silver trophies, and her fair daughters won the prizes for the best display of housewifery. I must mention, by the way, that Miss Comstock, the winner of the first prize, and certainly as graceful, fearless, and skillful a rider as ever I saw on a side-saddle, is a farmer's daughter, and during the late harvest, when work was crowding and help scarce, drove a four-horse team before a reaper, day after day. Such are the men, women, and crops of Rock county, the pride and glory of Wisconsin.

**A CURIOUS CASE OF IDENTITY.**—A most extraordinary trial—one that may fairly rank among the cases celebres of the day—has just taken place in Cayuga, Canada West. On the night of the 18th of October, 1884, an atrocious murder was perpetrated in Haldimand county, under the following circumstances: A gang of five highwaymen, who had previously committed many depredations in the neighborhood, appeared after dark at the residence of John H. Nelles, a highly respectable citizen of the county. They agreed together that William Townsend, their recognized leader, should first enter the house alone, and, in pursuance of this plan, having disguised himself with false moustache and whiskers, Townsend knocked at the door. It was opened by Mr. Nelles in person, for all the other inmates appear to have retired to bed. The highwayman, as soon as he obtained admission, demanded gold, and being refused, a scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Nelles was shot dead by Townsend. The rest of the gang now entered and completed the robbery over the dead body of their victim.

Of the four men implicated in this crime one was killed by the policeman who attempted to arrest him; two were tried, convicted, and hung for the murder; and one, a lad of nineteen, was spared and admitted as evidence for the prosecution. Townsend, then a young man of one and twenty, escaped by shooting the officer who endeavored to effect his capture. It was in vain that every effort was subsequently made to discover the whereabouts of the fugitive. A very large reward was offered for his apprehension, and when months and years elapsed without any tidings of his whereabouts, people had almost ceased to remember the incidents of the murder and the other stories that were told of his crimes. Three years passed away, at the end of which time public excitement was suddenly revived on the subject. Townsend, it was asserted, had been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio.

He was examined there, and, being identified as the murderer and robber of Nelles by many witnesses, he was brought to Canada, and has recently undergone his trial in the county where his numerous offences were perpetrated. Hundreds of persons visit him in prison, but, strange to say, public opinion is completely and hopelessly divided as to whether he is or is not the murderer of Nelles. On this point the whole evidence of the trial has turned. There is abundance of proof that John H. Nelles was murdered and robbed by one Wm. Townsend, but is the prisoner that man? Twenty-six witnesses, brought up by the prosecution, swear positively that he is. Among these witnesses are some of the most respectable inhabitants of the county. They identify marks on the prisoner's body. Many of them have known Townsend from childhood, and all certify to his identity, though they state that he is somewhat altered in appearance. The accomplice, who was pardoned, delivers his testimony in a clear, straightforward way. He minutely describes the details of the murder, and, after a long and searching cross-examination, his assertion that the prisoner is actually Townsend, the principal actor in the crime, is not in the remotest degree shaken. The same remarks apply to other witnesses. Men and women—the prisoner's old associates—put upon the stand, and they too, swear to his identity without reservation or hesitation. In every respect, therefore, the proof seems complete, and the prisoner hopelessly convicted of the murder with which he is charged.

But the defence is now opened. Witness after witness appears, and solemnly declares that the prisoner is not the murderer Townsend. He does not even resemble him, they say. Townsend's hair was black and straight; the prisoner's, though very dark, has a slight curl. Townsend had small black eyes, a low forehead, and heavy eyebrows; the prisoner's eyes are blue and prominent, his forehead is high, and his brows are by no means remarkable. Townsend, they continue to assert, had no such marks as those that appear on the prisoner's person. As the defence progresses the mystery deepens. Townsend's mother and sisters are examined and cross-examined with all the ingenuity that counsel can devise, but they are cool and perfectly unmoved. They swear, unhesitatingly, that the prisoner is no relation of theirs. His own demeanor is a model for men in his trying position. He is imperturbable, and calmly submits to the examination of his body. His defence is purely a negative one; he does not say who he is or where he comes from; he simply says, "I am not Townsend." His appearance and demeanor are not prepossessing, and when arrested in Cleveland a loaded revolver and three bowie knives were found upon his person. Nevertheless, upon the evidence presented, it was almost impossible that the jury could find a verdict. They were unable to agree. In the mean time, the prisoner has been remanded, and, whatever his name be, he will now be required to have killed in order to effect his escape. Curious revelations are expected.

N. Y. Times.

Quaint old Fuller says: "Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched."

**A DISGRACEFUL LIASON.**—A late number of the Courrier des Etats Unis contains the following narrative of a disgraceful liason:

Some time ago we had occasion to relate, as an incident of the current history of New York, a scandalous affair that took place at one of our most fashionable hotels. It was the story of a young man caught in a false position by an injured husband, and escaping by a flight as ridiculous as it was precipitate, the consequences of the unexpected surprise.

In itself this occurrence is not such a rare one as to fix the attention long, for we are no longer strangers to all the immorality and libertinism that conceal themselves under the gilded mantle of our social elegance. We are far from being lovers of scandal; but there are cases—and this one was of the number—in which it seems to us that we are performing a duty to the community, and rendering a service to perhaps numerous families, in calling attention to facts derived from the most authentic sources. The example may, besides, diminish the chance of analogous dangers, and blast with signal contempt crimes which would be more easily renewed if they were unknown.

The occurrence related by us was not, as we ourselves supposed, the result of an impulse of passion or of an imprudence born of an occasion too full of temptations. It was the consequence of long and shameful maneuvering, of an incredible oppression and of a mercenary avidity without scruple and without shame—in a word, the exploitation, not even under form of love, but by means of intimidation and of the force of the purse and pecuniary resources, of a woman timorous and submissive to a long martyrdom.

Let the facts speak for themselves: Some years since, Mrs. Z., being seriously unwell, and entertaining small hopes of a speedy recovery of health, was taken by her husband to Paris, where it was hoped that change of climate and medical skill would fight to greater advantage the peculiar disorders with which her nervous system was affected. But the course of treatment was long; and, as important affairs compelled the return of Mr. Z. to America, he was obliged to leave his wife in France to the care of a family of compatriots and friends. It was then that a deplorable misadventure threw the convalescent into relations with one of those young Americans, who are beggary gentlemen of leisure and unprincipled vagabonds, and who, having made their escape from the family circle and left the parental roof, have no other aim in a foreign country than to gratify their taste for pleasure by all possible means without ever weighing against their vanity any scruple of personal dignity or self-respect.

Ready to engage in any plan of raising the wind, young X. was not slow to understand that, out of a woman deprived of the double protection of her husband and of her family, an excellent speculation might be made. Dissembling at first the baseness of his designs, he devoted himself to the sick lady, and easily inspired her with an affectionate gratitude which he was not slow to impose upon. The first care of X., when admitted to the place of a friend, was to borrow systematically at first small sums, and then larger amounts. No account was kept with a man who gave such proofs of devoted attention. Sometimes he restored a part of what he had received; but with a female delicacy all reference to the subject by her was avoided, and when, after an intimate acquaintance of more than a year, Madame Z. was about to return to America, there was a balance in her favor of about \$1,600 which her borrower owed her.

After she had departed he was not slow in perceiving that it would be difficult for him to continue to exercise his industry in Paris where there was no likelihood of finding another woman disposed to pay for his interested pretences of love. It naturally occurred to him to continue his disgraceful liason upon this side of the Atlantic, and with this view he managed to enter Mrs. Z. into a correspondence which put into his hands a series of letters that compromised her, and constituted proofs of the existence of the most criminal relations between them. This feat accomplished, he repaired to the United States, armed with those papers on the use of which he had calculated.

He might then have been seen in his Parisian dress, just disembarked, his hair carefully parted in the middle in front, rings on his fingers, chains on his waistcoat, sometimes upon Broadway, sometimes at the opera. But, not being able to pay his expenses in New York, he went South, where his victim had been for some months under the conjugal roof. There he threw off the mask and commenced playing a rôle fit only for such a filthy soul. He no longer endeavored to obtain Mrs. Z.'s money by entreaties, but by menaces and constant intimidation. He must have money. Should she refuse it him, he would publish her letters—he would send them to her husband—and she should be driven from her home an outcast—should be pointed at in the streets. Money only could purchase his silence.

Perfidious and distracted, the unhappy woman dared refuse him nothing. To preserve her reputation—to obtain a momentary peace—she devoted to him the sum of \$100, her monthly allowance from her husband. But this amount was far from satisfying the miserable man, who expended it all in debauchery. He must have more. The poor woman had nothing to satisfy him but besides her jewels, laces, and shawls. These she sold to pay his debts and his board, for which, for example, he was \$250 in debt. Feeble in mind and body, the poor woman submitted to this revolting treatment, and her wretchedness became so hardened as to strike her, when she said it was impossible to keep him constantly supplied with such sums.

At length, in the hope of extricating herself from these affronts and violence, she fled to the shore of the Mississippi, where she was joyfully received by some near relations. There at last she hoped she had escaped from the odious persecutions which had embittered her existence. Vain delusion! She was followed by letters, menacing, implacable, and odious, giving her neither rest nor breathing space, and suspending night and day over her head imminent dishonor, ruin beyond recovery.

Later, she came to the North, and her venal persecutor again dogged her steps. In Boston and New York, in private houses and in hotels, she was still followed by odious persecutions. The friend once so devoted was now but a vulgar rascal who stole her jewelry from her trunk, who destroyed the portrait of her mother in order to raise money on its setting of pearls. The least reproach was followed with gross abuse and brutal violence. X. would upset the dinner-table in excess of drunken fury. He disgraced her lovely features by blows with his fist. He tore her garments from her body.

We stop here, without completing a picture which rivals, if it does not surpass, the most feverish pages of Eugene Sue. These shameful mysteries have been unveiled only when the discovery which the unhappy woman dreaded so much took place by an accident. This long torment has borne its fruits, and no one will be astonished to learn that she who has been the victim should be to-day in a house where health and affected reason are cared for together. What will surprise, moreover, is the fact that she, who had descended to such vile practices was not caged to death, as he ought to have been. He has disappeared, having left plenty of his portraits in one, at least, of our photographic galleries.

This narrative is not the result of details picked up in chance conversation, and published for love of scandal. It is founded upon an affidavit drawn up by the victim herself of this sad story, and signed by her under oath. The prosecution, of which this affidavit was designed to be the basis, has been necessarily abandoned, in consequence of one of those defects of the law so common in this country.

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the home department, and give her, as secretary, the control of the different bureaus. Don't let her have anything to do with the war department.—Exchange.

How is she to bring the infantry up to the "breast works," we should like to know, in case of an "attack of the measles"? It is evident the writer of the above has never been in many "engagements."—New Haven Register.

The Tax of Letter Writing.—Jones (busy scribbling): I say, how do you escape so easily from the bore of correspondence? Brown (busy smoking): Why, you see I am a very lucky fellow; I have the gift of a confoundedly bad hand-writing. My friends, when they get one of my letters, don't forget it in a hurry, I can tell you. They have so much difficulty in reading it, that they never think of asking me for a second.

**THE MADDENED VICTIM.**—Under this head the Concordia Intelligencer of the 2d inst. has the following:

On Saturday last, as the shooting for beef was in progress at the Pharsalia race track, near Natchez, a fine, well conditioned steer, one of the prizes to be shot for, was turned into a large yard, where he instantly made a furious attack upon everything he saw. He tossed one person on his horns as high as the roof of the adjacent stables; then plunged at another (the worthy Major Edward, postmaster of Natchez), tore open his coat sleeve, and goring and bruised his left arm beneath the sleeve. He took a particular fancy to the Major, who fled to a kitchen, but could not close the door against him. While engaged thus, the laughter and panic of the first furious onset had subsided so far as to convince the riflemen around that the maddened beast must be dispatched, or he would dispatch every mother's son of them. They opened upon him, and four rifle shots only made him more furious. He plunged at a negro driver boy, sitting in a buggy, who saved himself by a leap over the side and hiding himself under the wheels. While the steer drew back to gain headway and take sure aim against the frightened African beneath the buggy, a fifth rifle shot did the beast's business for him.

"Boo, ad humum prociibit."

In comparison, a Havana bull fight was nowhere.

(From the Albany Journal.)

**FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.**—We are in the twelfth week of panic. If this is a "crisis," it is a long one.

The banks are strong, but apprehensive. Though they have more specie in their vaults than ever before, they do not like to spare it even to their best customers. Though they are doubly fortified against losses, they are constantly accused of being weak. Though their secured bills are as good as gold, they are objects of hourly suspicion to frightened bill holders. Though their circulation is also greatly decreased, they are still decreasing it by withdrawing their notes, and redeeming their securities at the bank department.

The stock market has ceased to be an index of value. Good stocks and bad are depreciated alike. The demand for them is small because no one has spare cash to invest in them. The supply is too large because their owners must have cash to meet pressing necessities. So they go down, down, far below what both buyer and seller know to be their real worth.

The merchants, with a zealous regard for credit that cannot be too much praised, strain every nerve to meet their engagements. Cut off from customary help at bank on one hand, unable to make customary collections on the other, and compelled not unfrequently to beg of their neighbors to "pay both sides of the bill book," the wonder is not that so many but that so few have failed.

The avenues of trade are lifeless. River crafts lie idle. You can walk miles along the canal and not meet a boat. Boatmen are begging food and lodging at their "busy time of year." Not one barrel of flour or bushel of grain comes to market where three have come heretofore. Factories are closed. Wheel and spindle have stopped. Looms stand silent. The hammer rusts, and the fire has gone out under the forge. Hard handed men, willing and able to work, spend their enforced idleness in looking gloomily at the coming winter and wondering where they are to get their bread.

Out in the country barns are piled full of heaps and heaps of grain. Corn-hoes overflow with golden ears. Cattle feast and fatten on luxuriant abundance. But the farmer sits despondent by his October fire. He has food for the world, to sell, but the world does not come to buy.

This is a dismal picture, but not a hopeless one. If it shows that we are paralyzed and panic-stricken, it shows that we are rich in resources and ability. "But money is scarce." There has not been so much specie in the State for years. "We have lived too extravagantly." True, but we have turned over a new leaf, and never were more disposed to be economical. "We have invested too much in high-priced railroad stocks." The temptation to that error is removed from us, for there are no high-priced ones now; and, purchased at the prices they are selling at now, the poorest road can be run with gain. "We have imported too largely." Inquire at the custom-house, and you will see that we are getting rid of our surplus in debt abroad. Never had we a more bountiful harvest to pay our debts with, or greater facilities for getting it to market, if we will but use them. Grant all our sins, of omission and commission—we have repented of them and are reforming. The worst is over when we set our faces toward the right road. We are in a swamp, but abundantly able to get out, unless we are too frightened to move. We do not need now lectures on extravagance and heedlessness, but confidence—confidence in ourselves and in our country. Let us have a harvest of confidence. But centuries of distrust piled on ages of panic will not and cannot help men out of financial or any other trouble.

## THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune: The monetary crisis through which we are now passing has been most closely observed by me, and the effects are already, in my opinion, beginning to be felt. For instance, the keeper of the Ronconi coffee-house, which place I sometimes honor with my patronage, used to put at least three spoonfuls of brandy in a "smash," while now the quantity is reduced to two scant spoonfuls, and I will not do violence to my feelings by speaking of the quality. Anyhow, if half what a New Orleans boatman said about it be true, the man who keeps the Ronconi coffee-house would, were I on the bench, have an opportunity to do the State some service. However scrupulous the man may be, he cannot help himself. It is all on account of the panic. To this cause, we also ascribe the weakness of the coffee I have drank for the last two days at my hotel. One of my neighbors at the table, more irritable than myself, muttered something about "burnt peas." I would not have you, however, for a moment believe that I put any faith whatever in this insinuation.

These gentlemen, are undoubtedly strong proofs of the effects of the panic, but I can, if necessary, produce still stronger ones. For instance, my washerwoman, a most respectable lady from the Emerald Isle, who, except an occasional exhibition of spirit, is a most worthy woman, and the best of mothers when she is sober, now takes the precaution of keeping one or two of my shirts back for fear that I might suspend specie payment. This is, I confess, rather inconvenient; but Mrs. O'Neal (this is the name of my washerwoman, and she is descended, so she assures me, from a race of Irish Kings) says the present state of the money market requires her to adopt some such precautionary measures. Be this, however, as it may, I was surprised at the fine shirt her son Jerry, a lad of fourteen years, wears; they are very fine shirts, and fit for any "gentleman," and the one I saw on his back last week looked precisely like one of my own.

But to come back to the panic, I must give you another proof and a still stronger one, if possible. My friend Scroggs—Scroggs is a great friend of mine; he always meets me at the Ronconi coffee-house; well, my friend Scroggs was one day last week seated with another friend at the Ronconi, playing dominoes for sherry-cobblers. Scroggs lost, and was asked by the barkeeper to pay for the drinks. Scroggs, in a hesitating manner—the stutterers' hesitating manner—said he had the money, and was broke. The barkeeper, a very choleric man, who always "lets his angry passions rise," brought his foot in contact with Scroggs's body, and propelled my friend Scroggs out of doors.

Such, gentlemen, are some of the sad effects of the present panic. Undoubtedly there are many more of which the world will never know. What cares the world for these? The world is callous. I have ample proof of this every day. The other morning someone read that the mantle of the lamented Powel had fallen on Master Stewart, a boy scarce ten years old. I ventured to express a hope that the dear boy had not been hurt by the accident, and would you believe it? all in the room laughed, and one cried out "Good, good!" Do you believe it?

PEPPER CORN.

**For Rent.**  
TWO LARGE ROOMS, suitable for offices over NEEDHAM'S MARBLE WAREHOUSE, 459 Jefferson st., opposite Owen's Hotel. 012 b3

**WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION**—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" is a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but have the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETTRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Co. agents, Louisville, Ky. and 21 E. Broadway, New York.

**M. B. SWAIN,**  
No. 450 Jefferson street, opposite Owen's Hotel.

**INTENDS TO SELL AT COST GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING GOODS,** and will also make to order Coats, Pants, and Vests on the same terms, provided he can get his rent, groceries, etc., free of charge; if not, he will make up at a small advance above cost in No. 1 style Cloth, Castimere, and Vestings, and most respectfully invites his friends to call and satisfy themselves that bargains can be obtained.

N. B. Old style and out-of-season goods always at cost and occasionally below.

**Wanted.**  
A GERMAN WOMAN, who can come well recommended as a good cook, washer, ironer, and milkmaid, to go to the country about seven miles from the city. For particulars, inquire of J. ANTHONY, at this office. 09 j&b3d3

**BOARDING.**  
TWO or three families and several young men can be accommodated with boarding either by the day or week. Apply at No. 530 Jefferson street, north side, a few doors below Odd Fellows' Hall. 07 b&j

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, etc., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. 05 b&j&j&j

**MODES DE PARIS.**  
MADAME A. JONES,  
106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

**PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,** which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

**FALL DRESS HATS,** Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Veils, Head-Dresses, Coiffures, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Plumes, &c.

Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms. 012 d&b&d&j&j&j

**FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.**

**A. SUMNER,**  
435 Main st.,

Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 23 d&j&j

**PICTURES.**

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

**HARRIS'S GALLERY.**

Feb 12 daily may 28 bty

**Dr. King's Dispensary.**

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their case to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEVERAL WEEKS—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth, and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, render the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing permanent old age.

PERSONS abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. 011 d&j&j&j&j&j

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. 08 w&j&j

**\$20,000 WANTED**

IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER.

UNION PLANTERS', and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OHIO, and STATE BANK OF INDIANA

AT PAR

In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louisville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They are receiving and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

Elegant silk Robes;  
Plaid and striped Silks;  
Laces and Gala Plaids;  
Dolmanes and Merinoes.

**MOURNING GOODS**  
Of every possible kind.

**EMBROIDERIES.**  
A full assortment just opened.

**DOMESTIC STAPLES.**  
Never was their stock so complete.

**SCARFS AND TOURISTS.**  
A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

**MARTIN & PENTON.**  
010 j&b 56 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

**OYSTERS.**

**FRESH SHELL OYSTERS.**  
3,500 PRINCE'S BAY SHELL OYSTERS, as inspections as were ever tasted, just received by American Express this morning.

A capital lot of Prairie Chickens, Quails, Snipes, Wild Ducks, Woodcocks, Plovers, &c.

All of which will be served on our Restaurant in the best style. 08 b&j

JOHN CAWEN & CO.,  
Walker's Exchange.

**A CARD.**  
We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE BAROMETER placed in the window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers. 09 j&b

**Moss-Side.**  
125 COPIES more of this charming Novel, by the author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path." CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

**Ray's Higher Arithmetic.**  
THE PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Practically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

**HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES** for Chemists, Druggists, Marine Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st. 07 j&b

**TENNESSEE MONEY.**—Planters' Bank, Union Bank, and the Bank of Tennessee.—We are authorized to state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above banks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of fancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satin-faced Merinoes, Cashmires, Flannels, Linens, Embroideries, Goods for servants' wear, &c.

We would advise ladies, especially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of goods of this house before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble. 08 j&b

**Cheap Reading! Cheap Reading!**  
JUST received a large lot of Cheap Publications from the best authors of the day. For sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,  
99 Third street.

**Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.**  
IN monthly parts, for October. Price only 25 cents. For sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,  
99 Third st.

**MABEL VAUGHAN,** by the author of the Lamp-Moss-Side, by Marion Harland. Just received another supply of the above works at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,  
99 Third st.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** wholesale and retail at No. 59 Third street by

A. McBRIDE.

**AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,** from the best makers at the lowest prices, for sale by

A. McBRIDE.

**PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST** for 1888 received and for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO.,  
No. 507 Main st.

**RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT** for July, 1887, for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO.,  
No. 507 Main st.

**PORTABLE FORGES**—For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE,  
No. 59 Third street, between Market and Main, where everywhere in the Hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. 07 j&b

**MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE**—All the late improvements for sale by

A. McBRIDE.

**Mooney's Ireland.**  
A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Literature, Music, Architecture, and Natural Resources. Biographical Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c. 2 large octavo volumes. Price \$2.

CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.

**New Books.**  
THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Rogers, author of the Well-Begun is Half Done, or the Young Painter. From the German. Colored illustrations. 75c.

Annie's Jewel Case, or True Stories and False Tales. Colored illustrations. 75c. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**NEW GOODS**  
IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

Just received by

C. DUVAL



# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

**J. H. M'CLEARY,**  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**  
**AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.**

Remember, at the  
**National Trunk Emporium,**  
may 26 d&wjeon&thbr CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

**HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE.**  
Just received a fine lot of Hardy Flower roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Crown Imperial (assorted), also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.  
EDWARD WILSON, Florist,  
420 1/2 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

**FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.**

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES, CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIOPICAL, OPERA and MICROSCOPIC GLASSES; COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, and SMOKE, for inflamed eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refitted and repaired promptly.  
RAMSEY & BROTHER,  
419 1/2 Main St., second door below Fourth.

**NOTICE.**  
Persons having left their Watches or Jewelry with me for repairing or indebted to me on account will please call on me at Ramsey & Brother's, on Main street, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.  
J. R. ESTERLE,  
419 1/2 Main St.

**A. J. HARRINGTON,**  
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,  
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of  
**Havana Cigars**  
and  
**CHEWING TOBACCO.**  
Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.  
A share of public patronage solicited.  
a26 1/2 Main St.

**VOGT & KLINE,**  
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and  
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and  
fine jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.  
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,  
Kentucky.  
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.  
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.  
a17 1/2 Main St.

## COAL! COAL! COAL!

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!**

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!  
We have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER MINES, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURGH and SPLIT, make our assortment of COAL the best in the city. Our prices are uniform and as low as the market.  
Office on Third street, opposite Post-office.  
W. & H. CRITTENDEN.  
a19 1/2 Main St.

**REMOVAL.**  
We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.  
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.  
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.  
a24 1/2 Main St. jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

**PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,**  
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.  
Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.  
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.  
Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.  
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.  
a24 1/2 Main St. jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

**Visiting Cards.**  
Dr. La Rue's and Cohen's best make white, amber, buff, pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply.  
a29 1/2 Main St. CRUMP & WELSH.

**EVENING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES**  
other Desirable Dry Goods,  
With a good assortment of  
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.  
Received and in store by  
**C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.**  
We have now in store (date receipts) a full and superb assortment of the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every necessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Barnsey Linens, &c., all which we offer at the lowest prices.  
C. DUVALL & CO.,  
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.  
a29 1/2 Main St.

**MABEL VAUGHAN,** by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by  
a29 1/2 Main St. C. HAGAN & CO.

**MABEL VAUGHAN,** by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by  
a29 1/2 Main St. C. HAGAN & CO.

**MABEL VAUGHAN,** by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by  
a29 1/2 Main St. C. HAGAN & CO.

**NOVELTIES.**  
CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street, where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept. Just received a fine stock of the following articles: French, English, and American Perfumery; Fragrances, the new and eternal Perfume; New style Shell Talcum; Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes, all styles and prices; Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality; A fresh supply of Imported Baskets; Ladies' Work Cases and Traveling Companions; Purses, Port-Monies, and Card Cases; An entirely new style of Dolls (no sleep); Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs; Mechanical Mice and Rats (very funny); do Circuses, 2, 3, and 4 horses; Dolls of all sizes and prices from 5c. to \$5; Toy Bureaus; Toy Pianos; Toy Cradles; With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles. But one price, and as low as can be had in the city.  
W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.  
a29 1/2 Main St.

**WATCHES! WATCHES!**  
In gold and silver cases, various styles.  
JEWELRY.  
Coral, Cameo and Pearl, Lava, Pearl, Painted, Jet, and other styles.  
**SILVER WARE.**  
Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, &c.  
**PLATED WARE.**  
Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Goblets, &c.  
Our stock of goods is very complete.  
JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,  
a26 1/2 Main St., between Second and Third.

**1857.**  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS.**  
**MARTIN & PENTON,**  
98 FOURTH ST.

**RICH FALL DRESS GOODS.**  
ELEGANT SILK ROBES;  
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;  
CLOTH TOURISTS or DUSTERS;  
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;  
MORNING GOODS;  
SHAWLS, SCARFS, and CLOAKS;  
DOMESTICS and STAPLES;  
NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;  
FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
SATIN and PLAIN MERINOES;  
BEST MAKE OF JUVENILE KIDS.  
Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these articles as being perfect and as cheap as can be bought.  
a26 1/2 Main St. MARTIN & PENTON.

**October.**  
1,000 COPIES HARRIS' MONTHLY for October (price 25c.) just received by  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a24 1/2 Main St.

## BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS



**THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND**

**FEVER AND ACUE,**  
And the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuritic Affections, it has in numerous instances, proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared strictly by scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, it now offers it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

**CAUTION.**  
Notwithstanding, however, expect to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded by buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

Sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the  
**SOLE PROPRIETORS,**  
**BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURING  
Pharmacists and Chemists,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by W. SPRINGER & BRO., Market st., bet. Third and Fourth streets, BELL, TALBOT, & CO., 433 Market st., near Fourth, and by all Druggists.  
a29 1/2 Main St. jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

**Sectional Maps**  
OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and Missouri (1857) for sale by  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a24 1/2 Main St.

**Common Prayer.**  
THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest style of binding, at very low prices.  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a24 1/2 Main St.

**Scientific American.**  
SUBSCRIPTIONS to this valuable publication for the current year will be received until the 1st of January at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a21 1/2 Main St.

**Fine Carpeting, Rich Curtain Materials, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.**

**C. DUVALL & CO.,**  
Main street, between Second and Third.

WE have now in store and call the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the city to our large and varied assortment of Carpets, Curtain Materials, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., embracing:  
Rich Royal Wilton Carpets;  
Rich printed Velvet do;  
Rich do Brussels do;  
Rich do Tapestry Carpets;  
Brussels and Tapestry Stair do;  
Super 3-ply  
Super 2-ply  
Common all wool do;  
Cotton and cotton chain do;  
5, 3, 2, and 4.4 Star Venetian Carpets;  
Chenille, Tufted, and Brussels Rugs;  
Brocade, Satin de Laines;  
Worsted and Cotton Damasks;  
Lace Curtains;  
Muslin do, &c.  
C. DUVALL & CO.,  
537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.  
a21 1/2 Main St.

**New Supplies.**  
A FULL supply of Robertson's Charles Fifth, Smith's Greece, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomis's Trigonometry, and Logarithms, and Pasquell's Manual of French Conversation received by express this day.  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a21 1/2 Main St.

**OWEN & WOOD,**  
DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS.  
Respectfully call the attention of the public to their large stock of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, of all styles, and of the best quality, which we have made expressly for us by the best makers at low prices than those who buy their stock in this market. Persons buying Boots and Shoes for fall are requested to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
a19 1/2 Main St. OWEN & WOOD, 495 Market st., above Third.

**HATS, CAPS, and FURS.**—Country and City merchants are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States.  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.  
a19 1/2 Main St.

**CAPS.**—A large and elegant assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, new and beautiful patterns.  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.  
a19 1/2 Main St.

**MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, and BEAVER DRESS** HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.  
a19 1/2 Main St.

**October.**  
GODEY and GRAHAM for October. Price 25c. Received by  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a18 1/2 Main St.

**The Modern Whitfield.**  
A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a18 1/2 Main St.

**Geology.**  
KEY TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE, by Richard Owen, M. D., Prof. of Geology and Chemistry in the University of Nashville. Price \$2. Just received by  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.  
a18 1/2 Main St.

**GENTS' FINE CALF, KIP, and THICK BOOTS** just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash.  
OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium,  
a19 1/2 Main St.

**LADIES' MISSES', and CHILDREN'S SHOES** of every variety received at  
OWEN & WOOD'S,  
a19 1/2 Main St.

## LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.			
6 P. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
72	67	65	73

### TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

**DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.**  
Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.  
Lafayette and Way Paces—4 P. M.  
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.  
nd 3:30 P. M.

**Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—at 7 A. M.**  
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—at 10:40 A. M.

**St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at 7 P. M.**  
Nashville—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M. train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elberton, Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardonia, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Columbia, Greengrove, and Grayson Springs.

**Portland—Every 10 minutes.**  
**STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.**  
Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.  
St. Louis—Irregular.  
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.  
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generally every day.

**DEPARTURE OF STAGES.**  
Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).  
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.  
Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.  
Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 1 P. M. (Sundays excepted).  
Shawneetown—Every day at 4 A. M.

A private dispatch from New Orleans of this day's date says "No improvement."

The telegraph news to-day is unfavorable. The suspension of Corning & Co., of New York, who were the principal owners of the Southern Bank of New Orleans, is confirmed. The foreign news is not cheering, though the latest advices note an advance in consols. The sales of cotton for the three days preceding the sailing of the steamer had been only 12,500 bales.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Monday, Oct. 12.—Geo. Speaker, James Smith, and James Allen were, fashioning after the money market, tight and fighting at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. Bail in \$200 for three months.

Thomas Ramsey was intoxicated. Being a clever man when sober, he was discharged, with a good lecture.

James R. Hamilton struck a German named Hermann Dickman, breaking his jaw bone. Bail in \$200 to answer.

James Cundiff, all the way from Bullitt, was on Main street Sunday, demanding whisky. Own recognition in \$200 to be of good behavior two months.

**CRIMINAL COURT.**—Monday, Oct. 12.—The Court met this morning, and the following cases were called and set for trial on the days mentioned:  
Commonwealth vs. Cornelius, nol. pros.; do Presley Ashby, set for Oct. 19; do Curtis Farris, nol. pros.; do Samuel Harmon, Oct. 16; do Oliver Hall and J. Tolbert, Oct. 14; do Elisha Hillier, Oct. 14; do Dennis Younger, Oct. 14; do Pat McHugh, Oct. 15; do John Wright, Oct. 12; do Preston and Coker, Oct. 16; do Isaac Gurnsey, Oct. 13; do J. McMullin, Oct. 13; do James Hargarden, Oct. 21; do John Sweney, Oct. 16; do Dudley Joint, Oct. 13; do James Green, Oct. 20; do Major McCleary, f. m. c., Oct. 13; do Thos. Buller, nol. pros., the indicted is already in the penitentiary; do Wm. S. Cline, forfeited his bail; do John Davis, Oct. 19; do John and Green Slaughter, bail forfeited; do John Slaughter, bail forfeited; do Edw. Bannan, Oct. 17; Aug. Schickedantz, 3 cases, Oct. 14; do Leonard Porter, f. m. c., Oct. 21; do W. Lee White, 2 cases, Oct. 10; do Linny Stewart, 3 cases, Oct. 13; do James Adams, 2 cases, Oct. 13; do Pat Clary, bail forfeited; do Peter Buchanan, nol. pros.; do Chas. Watson, 2 cases, rule on sheriff of Franklin for failing to return process; do Jacob Smith, dismissed; do Nathan Bentsenger, nol. pros.; do James Bell, Oct. 15; do Geo. T. Gray, Oct. 14; do Wm. Edwards, bail forfeited; do Edw. Garland and others, Oct. 24. [The indictment charges that the members of the county court committed malfeasance in office, and did willfully neglect to discharge their official duty in not erecting and repairing all needful public county buildings, to-wit: the court house, which is a needful public county building. Twenty-five magistrates are indicted in the case, including Judge Garland.]  
Do Andw. Zimmerman, Oct. 12; do Chas. Richardson, dismissed; do Ed Randolph, Oct. 21.

The following is a list of indicted persons in jail and on bail as reported by the jailer: Elisha Hillier, Sam'l Heirman, Pat. McHugh, Isaac Gurnsey, Tansey Stewart (f. m. c.), Leonard Porter (f. m. c.), Jas. Green, Edward Morehead, James McMullin, James Adams, John Sweeney, Andrew Zimmerman, Ed. Bowman, Charles Richardson, Dudley Joint, John Davis, Aug. Shekedants, Dreury Talbot, Dennis Younger, Wm. Miller, Anthony Hurn, P. W. Bibb, Michael Beamer, Z. W. Morris, S. H. Bell, Bob Harris, James Jourden, Ed. Vineloe, Thos. Donally, T. P. Donally, John Turner, Emily Gunter, Thos. Casy, Ephraim Scott (f. m. c.), Adam Lehusier, W. H. Robinson, John Smith, Conrad Bump, Herman Lintell, F. R. Garland, John A. Comstock, Thos. Foreman, Wm. Hughes, Andrew Derrett, Rich' Arbuckels, Henry Oliver, Lewis Loop, Anna Loop, Augustus Albright, Daniel Turnage, James Queen, Jos. Jones, Peter Hines, Frank Jones, Geo. Cope, Samuel Morehouse, John Ford, Eliza Ford, Jas. W. Johnston, Sam'l A. Baker, Isaac Dawdrick, Conrad Work, James Baes, Rose Lish, Mary Bailly, David Lewis, John Larkin, on bail; James Johnson, Geo. Morgan, bail; Rich'd Elston, bail; Joseph Demais, bail; Adam Switzer, Robert Grader, John Otwell, bail; Wm. Swinsler, Levi Tuttle, Mike Burk, Richard Smith, Geo. Beamen, J. H. Miller, Thos. Cary, Huskin Jagor, bail; Thomas Johnson, bail; William Smith, Jos. Thomas (f. m. c.), bail; Geo. P. Perry. There are several others on bail. In jail 59; on bail 30; total 89.

We are indebted R. Gwathmey of the John Gault and Mr. Carey of the Grapeshot for river favors.

**MARRIED.**  
October 11, 1857, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Hockersmith, Mr. HARRISON BROWN and Miss CATHERINE THOMAS, all of the city of Louisville, Ky.

**FALL FASHION FOR 1857.**  
On Saturday next, 20th inst., we will introduce to the public our Louisville Fall Fashion for 1857, also on same day New York, Philadelphia, and Paris styles for 1857.  
a27 1/2 Main St. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**FALL FASHIONS.**  
On Saturday, the 29th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. will introduce their FALL STYLE OF DRESS HATS for 1857.  
a25 1/2 Main St.

**CHEAP! CHEAP!**—We have some Ladies' Ironize Baskin and Half Gaiters and French Morocco Half Gaiters for sale at less than cost to close them out at  
OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium  
a25 1/2 Main St.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

SAXDY Hook, Oct. 12.

The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool advices to the 30th ult., has passed here. The Asia arrived on Sunday, and the Kangaroo on Tuesday. The Atlantic brings later advices from India. Dates from Calcutta to August 23d, Bombay to the 31st, and Delhi to the 12th of August have been received. Numerous sharp encounters had occurred at Delhi, in which the rebels were defeated, but they still held possession of the city.

The European reinforcements were arriving and an assault was expected to be made about the 20th. Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow after two more victories, but owing to his force being weakened by the encounters and disease he would be compelled to return to Cawnpore.

A doubtful dispatch states that Havelock had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which still held out against the besiegers. The garrison at Agra were secure at the latest advices, but their condition was precarious.

There are also later dates from China, which state that Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton river.

The imperial interview at Stuttgart lasted four days, during which the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar had several private interviews.

The Czar and the Empress of Austria were en route for Weimer.

The question is agitated for an early meeting of the English Parliament.

**Liverpool, Sept. 30.**—Sales of cotton during the last three days were 12,500 bales. The market closed low and prices unaltered. Speculators only took 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Fine wheat, and prices easier but unchanged. Wheat buoyant. Corn quiet. Provisions dull. Beef heavy and holders pressing on the market. Bacon firm and buoyant. Lard dull. Sugar quiet.

**London Money Market, Sept. 29.**—Money very active. Consols for money 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4. Sugar steady, but inferior qualities have declined. Wheat advanced.

**France.**—The French decree prohibiting the export of corn has been extended to September, 1858.

**Spain.**—A modification of the Spanish Ministry is still agitated.

**Adna.**—Sardinia is making advances for a reconciliation with Austria.

**Second Dispatch.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.  
The Atlantic reached her dock at 10 o'clock. She brings 120 passengers, including Charles S. Spence, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia.

F. Schweder, late U. S. minister to Sweden; W. R. Osborn, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and G. E. Train, of Boston. She also brings \$17,000 in specie.

**Latest by Telegraph—London, Wednesday, Sept. 30.** Consols quoted at 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4.

**India.**—The Bombay Times, received by the overland mail, does not mention the arrival of General Havelock at Lucknow. It designates the intelligence received as of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to accept the terms provided his annual stipend was increased largely, but he was informed nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

A number of the mutineers were leaving Delhi unarmed. An English officer reports that he saw a boat containing Nena Sahib and his family swamped in the Ganges, and that all were drowned.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles received at Paris says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise and were killing the English, and that the revolution was becoming general.

Other accounts say that more mutinies have occurred among the Bombay troops, and that several suspected regiments have been disbanded. Lord Elgin has transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the use of the Indian government. He was about returning to China.

The Paris Pays says that a serious dissension has occurred between Lord Canning, the Governor-General and Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Elgin sided with the latter.

The latest accounts say that Gen. Havelock's position is regarded as precarious. The Gungani is tranquil. The organizations of the Sikh regiments for the relief of Delhi are rapidly progressing.

**CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.**  
The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company has assigned. Assets \$100,000 over liabilities. Two hundred men were thrown out of employment.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 12.**  
The suspension of Corning & Co. is announced. The firm is a heavy stockholder in the Southern Bank, New Orleans.

The East River Bank of this city has suspended specie payments.

**HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.**  
The House on Saturday afternoon passed the Senate relief bill on second reading. The principal amendment made was the striking out of the provision requiring the banks to redeem with specie their five dollar bills. The efforts to change the time for resumption proved futile.

**ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.**  
From Kansas there are no official returns, but enough is known to indicate that the free State men have carried the Territory.

U. States companies D. E. and L. Fourth Artillery, arrived yesterday from Florida, en route for Louisiana.

The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature of New Mexico.

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.**  
There is nothing doing in exchange, and the money market continues tight. The weekly statement of the New Orleans banks shows a decrease of the specie of \$250,000, and that the deposits have decreased \$47,000.

George Washington Parke Custis, the last member of Gen. Washington's family, died yesterday at Arlington, Alexandria, Va.

**BUFFALO, Oct. 10.**  
A prize fight took place to-day, in Canada, opposite this city, between Lazarus Haragan and —. They fought one hundred and twenty-eight rounds, occupying two hours and fifty-eight minutes, when, neither conquering, the fight was terminated and the stakes withdrawn.

**ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.**  
River stationary. Upper Mississippi falling. Four and a half feet of water at Dubuque and thirty-three inches on the Lower Rapids. The Missouri has in her channel three and a half feet; Illinois the same. Raining all night and cloudy and wet this morning. Thermometer 68.

**PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12, M.**  
The river is 2 feet 10 inches by the metal mark and falling. Weather cloudy with the mercury at 72.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, M.**  
Weather cloudy with a light rain all morning.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 13, M.**  
Flour dull but not lower; very little demand. Whisky nominal.

**A Large Arrival of Superb Fancy Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.,**  
RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS AT  
**C. DUVALL & CO'S,**  
No. 537 Main street.

WE are in receipt of several cases containing a variety of styles of rich Fancy Dry Goods for the present season—Ladies' Dress Silks (entirely new designs), Muslin de Laine (plain and figured, high colors), Embroideries in Capes, Collars, &c., with Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, and all other articles usually found in the best-regulated Dry Goods houses, with a full assortment of every class of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods. We invite the special attention of all purchasers, we will offer every inducement in the style and prices of our stock.

**C. DUVALL & CO.,**  
a25 1/2 Main St., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

**SOFT HATS.**—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Soft Felt Hats for gents, and to which we would invite the special attention of those in want of such an article.  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,  
a22 1/2 Main St.

**MEMORANDA.**—Steamer Grapeshot left Cairo on Friday, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock, P. M. To port for New Orleans, Jan. Montgomery, T. C. Twichell, Pellican, and Wm. Baird. Met Atlanta and E. B. Barker at Mound City; Kate Sarchett below Metropolis; Ella above. Passed Seventy-Six around at Cumberland. Met ferry boat T. McRoberts at the Sisters; Gen. Pike at Cave-in-Rock; Diamond at Raleigh; Fulton City at Pomeroy; Time and Chattanooga at Mt. Vernon; Poland at Diamond Island; Tempest at Pomeroy; Maryland at Anderson's bar; Blanche Lewis above Cloverport. Fred Tron aground at Flint Island. Passed John Gault twice under way.

Two and a half feet water out and falling. Boats from below report 6 1/2 feet in the Mississippi. Arrived this morning, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

**MEMORANDA.**—Steamer John Gault left Cairo on Friday evening, Oct. 9th, James Montgomery, T. C. Twichell, and Pellican loading for New Orleans. Met Atlanta at Mound City; Kate Sarchett at Hillman; Ella at Metropolis; Ark. Traveler and Swallow at Paducah, waiting to go on the way; Seventy-Six aground at Cumberland; met La Crescent at Sisters; Gen.



## EVENING BULLETIN.

We learn that a Cincinnati black-carpet man was pretty thoroughly egged at Shelbyville on Saturday. He was permitted to draw the coin from the bank, and as he came out he was saluted with the eggs. He made his exit out of the place in double quick time, leaving his horse and buggy behind.

We have another incident in point: A Cincinnati broker made his appearance in South Bend, Ind., with a carpet sack full of bank notes on the branch bank of the State, located there. The news of his coming had reached the town by telegraph, and when he stepped off the cars he was given by the people summary "notice" to quit. He left by the next train, a wiser if not a better man.

We agree with a contemporary, that to run our substantial banks for coin now is infamous. The institutions are undoubtedly good if left alone; but if they are forced to redeem at once, they must inevitably close their doors. It may be well enough to sell gold for any price it is worth, provided it be legitimately obtained; but for a few brokers to pursue such a course as they know must inevitably ruin hundreds, and perhaps thousands, effectually stop the wheels of business, and in the end throw the industrious poor by tens of thousands out of employment and force them to beg or starve, is an outrage for which the law affords no remedy, but which the community regards very much as it does highway robbery.

The money market on Saturday was a decidedly gloomy appearance, owing to the unfavorable news from abroad. The rates for exchange and currency were the same as before.

Private dispatches from New Orleans are very unfavorable. Middling cotton was offered at 10 cents—a decline of 6½ cents—without finding buyers, owing to the difficulty of obtaining exchange. Our own dispatch exhibits a large decrease in the coin and deposits of the New Orleans banks.

Private dispatches mention the suspension of Corning & Co., large bankers of New York and New Orleans. The New York papers, of Thursday evening, are unanimous in representing the business depression of the day as the severest yet experienced in the city. The Commercial says:

The pressure upon the country banks is forcing a large amount of the stocks of this State upon the market, which are selling at low prices. About fifty thousand dollars of stocks, redeemable in 1890, '91, '92, '93, '94, and '95, were taken up to 91½, and about twenty thousand dollars' worth of Virginia bonds at 91 for those of 1888, 89 for 1890, and 83 for 1891. Virginia bonds brought 78, Missouri 64½, Michigan 73, and Tennessee 72½ and 74.

This has been a gloomy day in the street, and so far as our own conversation goes we do not think that we have found a more despondent and gloomy day during the whole course of the pressure. Some of the banks have been heretofore induced to think that they were gradually but surely working their way out of our difficulties, now, however, in their confidence, and even inclined to join the ranks of those who hold that there is but one way to obviate a universal bankruptcy—and that is for the banks to come to the relief of the community, and by a moderate but prompt expansion aid it in the passing the present terrible crisis.

Our own opinion, deliberately formed, is that our banks have so much strengthened their position within the last few weeks, that without any peril to their own standing, they are abundantly able to advance sufficient means to the merchants to enable them to continue bringing the crops to the westward, and thus make one element of the actual wealth of the country available. An expansion of ten millions in New York and sold at the present time would be almost incalculable benefit to the country at the present time.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday evening, says: Existing difficulties in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have had the effect of producing more stringency in our market. The banks here to-day are discounting with great caution. Quite an amount of mercantile paper is being turned down and confidence not quite so strong. Capitalists are less disposed to purchase on the street, and good notes are difficult to dispose of at 2½ per cent. A month's second class unseasonable. Money on call 1½ per cent.

Exchange on the North, especially on New York, is, under existing conditions, very much unsettled. We quote it nominally at 4 to 5 per cent. premium—bankers not discounting to purchase. Gold is being bought by the brokers at 4 per cent. premium.

Virginia bank notes (old) 2½ to 3 per cent. discount—new bank notes 3 to 10 per cent. discount. North Carolina bank notes are selling to some extent at 8 to 10 per cent. discount. Exchange on England 7 to 9 per cent. premium in Baltimore funds.

The Cincinnati Times, of Saturday evening, says: The checkings upon the bankers to-day are heavier than they have been, as is usual upon Saturday, when employees receive their pay.

Accommodations are not asked for and could not be obtained at any rate; but there is more financial straits than has been for several days past.

The money market is very much unsettled. No banker is disposed to enter into operations to-day. Those who hold deposits are bound to pay them when asked for, but they will wait in circulation until some amendment. The New York Exchange on New York and sold at the present time would be almost incalculable benefit to the country at the present time.

The following is an abstract of the condition of the banks:

Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation.....7,894,997	Specie.....5,544,917
Deposits.....2,378,312	Short loans.....2,378,312
Due distant banks.....717,334	Exchange.....2,378,312

**DEATH OF HON. LOUIS MCLEAN.**—A dispatch to the Chicago papers announces the death of Hon. Louis McLean, at his residence in Baltimore, on the 8th inst. Mr. McLean has filled many high and important stations. He was Secretary of the Treasury during Gen. Jackson's Administration, and subsequently Minister to France or England.

The Baltimore American furnishes the following brief sketch of Mr. McLean:

Mr. McLean was a native of the State of Delaware. In his fourteenth year he entered as a midshipman on board the frigate Philadelphia, under the command of Stephen Decatur. A few years after he commenced the study of the laws, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. In the war of 1812 he volunteered in the company commanded by Caesar A. Rodney, and marched with it to the relief of Baltimore. In 1816 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, from Delaware co., and continued a member of that body until 1827, when he was chosen to the United States Senate. In 1829 he was appointed, by President Jackson, Minister to Great Britain, and two years afterwards took his place as Secretary of the Treasury in Jackson's Cabinet. In 1833 he became Secretary of State, and in 1834 retired from political life.

Mr. McLean was elected, in 1837, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and discharged the duties of that office until 1847. He was then appointed Minister to England, which position he filled during the pendency of the Oregon negotiations. After their conclusion he returned home. His last appearance in public life was as a representative of Cecil county in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Maryland, in 1850. Mr. McLean died in the seventy-second year of his age.

**DUEL.**—The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th, says:

We are informed that a party of Nicaraguan officers left the city yesterday, bound for St. Louis, where a duel is to come off between two of them this morning with rifles at 30 paces. As the principals in the affair may be presumed to be conversant with the weapon selected, it is probable that the result will be a fatal one.

**The Directors of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad have resolved to suspend all work.**

**The Nashville Patriot has the following in relation to the recent Senatorial election:**

The two Houses met in convention and elected Gov. Johnson in the place of Jas. C. Jones; the vote being for Johnson 57, and for ex-Gov. N. S. Brown 38. There was not a Democrat, we believe, that refused to vote for Johnson, though it was understood that some were elected before the people upon the issue of Johnson or anti-Johnson.

**Among the patents granted last week were the following:**

Henry Beitzell, of Centerville, Ind., for improvement in grain drills.

Wm. J. Forshoe, of Indianapolis, Ind., for improvement in cultivators.

W. Y. Gill, of Henderson, Ky., for improvement in seed planters.

Thomas Sharp, of Nashville, Tenn., for improvement in plows.

[From this morning's Journal.]

**NEW YORK, Oct. 10.** There was a run made this morning on the Brooklyn Savings Bank. A large crowd was congregated in the vicinity of the bank; the police were called to preserve order. The bank is abundantly able to meet the run.

There was a run on the Bowery Savings Bank to-day, but that institution met all demands promptly.

The Park Bank went through nobly, coming out stronger than before.

**ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.** Advice from Leavenworth on the morning of the 8th inst. that in Leavenworth county only one precinct, so far as heard from, gives a Democratic majority.

Doniphan county gives a Republican majority of 23; Atchison, 45; Douglas, 1,600.

These returns are given as authentic.

Topeka, 190; Calhoun, 159.

Later advices state Parrott's majority to be from five to eight thousand, according to the estimate of free State men.

The Legislature will stand: Council—Republicans, 9; Democrats, 5. House—Republicans, 25; Democrats, 15.

Johnson county gives a Democratic majority of 250.

**BOSTON, Oct. 10.** In consequence of the delay in Western remittances and the almost total suspension of paper negotiations here, the Michigan Central Railroad has suspended payment until they can realize from the proposed subscriptions to bonds on the 10th of November. They will pay their coupons as usual.

The steam frigate Merrimack sails for Rio Janeiro on Tuesday, taking out Mr. Mead, our Minister to Brazil.

**RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.**

The Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the notes of the Bank of Kanawha being received in payment for money due the State, that bank having refused to redeem its notes and removed a large amount of its assets beyond the limits of the State.

**ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.**

The rumor prevalent in Louisville that a large number of St. Louis houses had suspended and closed to-day and yesterday, is unfounded. More or less paper is daily protested, but there have been no important failures.

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.**

The ship Sultana, of New York, has arrived. She reports passing, on the 22d inst., off North Carolina, the corpses of four men and pieces of a wreck, supposed to be from the Central America.

**AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10.**

Reliable telegraphic intelligence from Charleston announces the suspension of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, a State institution. C. M. Firmer is the president.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 9.**

Returns from 116 towns in Connecticut show that the Democrats carried 64, Republicans 49, and 3 doubtful.

The Harmony Bank closed its doors this P. M. and has been suspended from the Clearing House.

The bills are abundantly secured and will be taken by all the city banks. The institution was a small affair, with a capital of \$350,000.

**THE EARTHQUAKE.**—Of the town supposed to have been destroyed, or the wide section of country supposed to have been swallowed up by the earthquake of Thursday morning, we have as yet received no intelligence.

It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance that the terrible swaying and heaving of the earth did not effect, in the least, the artesian well at Belcher's sugar refinery, which is now twenty-two hundred and sixty-eight feet deep. The steamer Rodolph, on her way up from Memphis, was becalmed on Saturday at the mouth of the Ohio river. About 4 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the boat and the bar felt a great shaking and commotion. The fog began to gather about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and in a short time it became so dark that the water could hardly be seen even from the lower deck.

The people at Ste. Mary's landing, at Ste. Genevieve, and other points along the river, felt the shock very severely.

Capt. Bissell, who arrived in the city yesterday from Jefferson City and Herman, states that the vibrations were not felt at those places at all, which goes to prove that the course of the shock was north and south.

Our citizens still continue to talk about this extraordinary visitation, and many remarkable instances of its effects upon persons and things have been related to us. All agree that when the full facts concerning the origin and course of this earthquake shall have come to hand, a tale of great destruction of life and property will be told.

**ST. LOUIS Democrat, Oct. 10.**

**A CASE OF PROBABLE SUSPENDED ANIMATION.** On the 24 of October we published the death of a married lady of this city, which occurred suddenly on Thursday the 1st inst.

The friends of the family assembled on Saturday, the 3d, to attend the funeral, but it having been discovered early on that day that the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the house, and now continues in a state of perfect preservation, and natural condition, on the seventh day since its supposed decease.

The utmost solicitude exists, of course, in the family, and every effort is made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural powers are said to have been recorded in Europe.

**N. Y. Post, Oct. 7.**

**DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.** Reported for the Louisville Journal by Gen. John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

**FRANKFORT, October 10.**

**CASES DECIDED.**

Dobyns vs Richardson, Mason, affirmed.

McEwing vs Casaday, Louisville, affirmed.

Pearson vs Stewart, Louisville, affirmed.

Mathews vs Shriver, Louisville, affirmed.

Stump vs Eggers, Louisville, affirmed.

Forbes vs Post, Louisville, reversed.

**ORDERS.**

English vs Buchanan, Louisville; Hind vs Ford, Hart; Wagner vs Cobb, Hart; McNeely vs Field, Adair; were argued.

A gentleman who returned on Tuesday from several weeks excursion through Illinois and Iowa, says the wheat on every route he traveled still remains in stack. He thinks scarcely one farmer in fifty has threshed more wheat than for his own use. As there are few or no barns or granaries to store it after threshing it, it is left in stack till the farmers are prepared to send it to market, and the traveler can easily estimate the extent of the sales; our friend thinks that nineteen-twentieths of the wheat crop in Iowa and Illinois is still in the sheaf.

**Evansville Journal.**

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

Of all the many unhappy effects of the present financial revolution, none is so deeply painful as that which is visited upon those who had the least agency in producing it—the hundreds of thousands of prudent, industrious, useful, and productive members of society, who have obtained their daily livelihood by manufacturing industry. The proportion of this class to the whole mass of population is hardly reckoned. They are not to be seen, like those of their pursuants, in all localities, but, in general, are segregated in close communities by themselves, and when they come to be enumerated by the omniscient census-taker, a grand total is obtained which many are at all prepared to expect. The census of 1850 shows that in New England over three hundred thousand persons were engaged in manufacturing establishments, in New York about two hundred thousand, in Pennsylvania one hundred and fifty thousand, and in other States nearly three hundred thousand. It is calculated that more than one-half of those now employed must be discharged before Christmas, unless there is a very decided turn in the monetary tide. These establishments peculiarly feel the effects of the contraction of bank accommodations. Their system of doing business has involved them in the necessity of giving long credits, while they have had to purchase their raw material for cash or on short credit, to meet which they have had no other resource than the facilities afforded by the banks. The withdrawal of these millions, joined to the impossibility of realizing from their goods as manufactured, leaves no alternative but to suspend operations and dismiss their employees. There is not a more melancholy spectacle in times of peace than a mill thus suspended. Who that has ever walked amid the busy hum and clock-work regularity of a large New England cotton manufactory—the neatly dressed females with ruddy complexions and happy countenances, in apartments spacious, airy, light, and well warmed, and the cheerful faces going and returning to their meals at stated hours with light and cheerful step, and at night quietly repairing to their neat dwellings—who, we say, that has beheld such scenes has not rejoiced in it as one of the brightest of all pictures of industrial life? And who that has afterwards passed by this same home of industry deserted, silent, every room motionless, the windows broken, the shutters hanging in ruinous disorder, gloom within, desolation everywhere, has not had a sinking of heart before the spectacle?

It is no doubt, true that American factory operatives, especially those out of large cities, are not brought so close to the verge of actual starvation by the suspension of work as those of Great Britain and Continental Europe. The suspension does not drive them to "bread riots," nor does it send them to the poor-house. They have been brought up to habits of order and of providence and of frugality that forbid aught like that. They have usually something in reserve that saves them from all absolute extremity. The manufacturers of States occasionally see hard times in their history, and yet we have never heard that a respectable man, however poor, has died in any of them from bodily want. But though there may not be starvation there is privation. The want of employment necessarily brings with it a general condition of strait and need. Employment feeds and clothes and instructs. Employment gives health, sobriety, and morals. Constant employment and well-paid labor produce, in a country like ours, general prosperity, content, and cheerfulness; and no greater misfortune can overtake any community, whether physically, morally, or intellectually, than an arrest of its industrial pursuits. The suffering is none the less real though it does not take the form of literal hunger; nor is the burden anything the lighter because it is borne in patience and does not provoke back, mutinous discontent.

Our manufacturing interests have had enough to bear, in their past history, from the fluctuating policy of the Federal Government. They have not received that steadfast consideration and protection to which their naturally important position, and their claims to foreign countries, gave them rightful claim. By an untimely withdrawal of governmental encouragement, many branches of manufacturing industry have been reduced to extinction or a mere flickering existence. The establishments that have maintained themselves have done so in despite of much difficulty and hazard. To bear up against such reverses as have now overtaken the business affairs of the country is hardly possible. Those which, in concern for their operatives, are yet struggling along and running short time rather than cut off their work wholly, are displaying a noble spirit, and are deserving of all praise and good report.

**NEW YORK, October 10, P. M.**

Cotton market quiet. Flour quiet, with sales of 700 bbls.

Wheat unsettled—sales of 1,200 bush at \$1 55½ and 33 for white and \$1 55½ and 33 for red. Corn declined—sales of 400 bush at 55½ and 56. Provisions dull.

**STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.**

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, P. M.**

Cotton—sales to-day of 3,000 bales at 11½ and prices irregular. Flour is steady at \$5 75. Nothing doing in exchange. Money is tight. The bank statement shows a decrease of specie for the week of \$230,000 and decrease in deposits \$47,000.

**NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 7.**

There was quite as little activity in the market to-day as during the past two or three weeks. The offerings are generally of an ordinary quality, and in consequence the demand is very moderate, with prices about as last week, but with a downward tendency. The best cattle are bringing \$1 10 and \$1 12. We saw but one really good pair of cattle on sale, and they brought 12¢ and 11¢, and were probably the only ones at so high a figure. The market is about as quiet as last week, and we were there any day and beaver on sale they would sell readily at 11½ and 12¢. The supplies are still large, and continue to arrive freely from all sources. In all probability there will be quite a number left over unsold. There was about 300 head disposed of at Bergen Hill on Monday, and quite as many as usual changed hands at Allerton's yesterday. At the latter place there was no change worthy of note.

Cows and calves continue to arrive freely, but as the demand is only moderate, very few sales are made at perfectly satisfactory prices—\$2 50 to \$3 00 being the general selling rate with now and then a sale at \$3 50.

Veal calves are not very plenty, and bring prices as high as 7½ and 8¢.

Sheep and lambs arrive freely, but there has been no change in the market worthy of note.

Swine are about the same.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality.....	\$1 26 and 11
Ordinary.....	10 50 and 10
Common.....	8 00 and 9
Inferior.....	8 00 and 9
Cows and calves.....	60 00 and 70
Ordinary.....	50 00 and 60
Common.....	40 00 and 50
Inferior.....	25 00 and 35
Veal calves, extra, 1 lb.....	7 50 and 8
Other qualities.....	5 50 and 6 50
Other qualities.....	3 00 and 4 00
Swine.....	7 50 and 7 75
Other qualities.....	6 50 and 7

**DIED.**

On the 11th inst. EMILIE A., wife of Joseph H. McCann, and daughter of the late Charles Laviolette, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

**MISSSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at**

**HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.**

**ANOTHER APPRENTICE WANTED AT**

**HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.**

**BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap at**

**HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.**

The new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

**THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.**

[For the Louisville Journal.]

**INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION—NO. 7.**

As agriculture is the source from which we derive both food and raiment, and forms the basis of all other industrial pursuits and gives employment to more capital and labor than all other pursuits in our State combined, we will be pardoned for urging the importance of industrial education in connection with its interests.

The inventive talent of the country has been taxed to the uttermost for the most perfect and suitable implements, and we have attained to higher advances in the arts of tillage and husbandry than any other nation, but in the science of agriculture, upon which our true interests and permanent prosperity depend, we are deplorably and culpably ignorant. The improvements and multiplication in implements of mechanical agriculture with the increased facilities for transportation afforded by railroads incite the farmer to strain every muscle to urge the soil to the full extent of production, not remembering that the increase of crop is attended with corresponding loss of fertility of soil.

The farmer has yet to learn that to maintain his prosperity it is as necessary to provide food for the crops he grows as to grow crops to feed the animals he raises. If the land feeds and clothes the farmers and all others, in return they must feed the land or its elements of vegetable nutrition will be speedily exhausted. The practice of tilling the productive elements of the soil every succeeding crop, though it was an inexhaustible capital, or the earth possessed the power of generating and restoring the exhausted elements of fertility, is a prevalent error, fatal to agricultural success, and one which is bred in the bone and flesh of our people. Commerce, trade, the mechanic arts, and manufactures all participate in the wealth drawn from the impoverished grain, cotton, and tobacco fields of the country, and yet a perfect apathy pervades the entire community in the diffusion of the industrial knowledge so universally needed and so much demanded by the agricultural statistics of the country to sustain this primary source of all prosperity.

The efforts of enlightened agriculturists, through practical examples, agricultural associations, and journals, while they may keep the public mind somewhat awake to the necessity and importance of revolutionizing the agricultural policy of the country, can never accomplish the object. It can only be attained by a thorough industrial education.

The industrial education must be implanted and established by education, that the people have a common interest in the preservation of the fertility of the soil, that there is no interest or pursuit but what is affected by its deterioration, and that the diffusion of the knowledge among the people to effect it lies at the foundation of a wise political economy. The twenty-five millions of people now in the United States did not create nor produce in anyway the natural fertility of the land which they are so rapidly exhausting, as the most trustworthy statistics demonstrate. It is right and proper for each generation to use all the natural resources of the earth; but for any one generation to destroy or seriously injure them is a wrong of the gravest character and of inestimable magnitude. In twenty-four years from this time there will be fifty millions of inhabitants in the present confederacy to be supported, no matter how much we may injure the soil by taking everything out of it and putting nothing back.

The damage done to the arable land in the present decade, from 1850 to 1860 will be at least fifty per cent. greater than was ever before inflicted in the same length of time. This result will accrue, because every improvement in tillage, husbandry, farm implements, railroads, river, lake, and canal navigation furnishes increased facilities for robbing the soil as well as the surface soil of its elements of crops. Art and genius alike assist the cultivator to draw constantly on the soil for the raw material of cotton, grain, grass, tobacco, and roots. The certain and most obvious effect of this practice will be the impoverishment of the soil in a few years. Deep plowing and large crops sent off the farm mean nothing more than deep sterility in the end. Such farming will build up cities, construct hundreds of railroads and thousands of ships and steamboats, and erect numerous mechanic shops and manufactories; but it will certainly consume the natural fertility of a continent in the operation.

There is but one way now practicable in which to escape such a disaster. The means already in use for the benefit of agriculture, important and valuable as they are, can never overcome all the difficulties in the way of universal reform. The evil is too deep seated, and the wrong imposed upon the soil and posterity too little appreciated by the masses, for them voluntarily to adopt, as by a miracle, the proper remedy, which is alone to be found in industrial schools embracing a thorough agricultural education.

The want of such schools is universally felt and acknowledged. In all North America there is not an agricultural school; and yet there are men so wise and so creditable as to expect agricultural schools to yield a rich harvest before the first seed is planted! All concede that knowledge is power in agriculture as well as in other callings; but when it is proposed to adopt measures to augment our knowledge of rural affairs by more extended and critical research, that all may advance from things known to things unknown, which alone constitutes progress in wisdom and power, we are met by all the opposition prejudice and contracted views arising from all its sources. Let us weigh this great interest in all its bearings upon other interests, and study its intimate association with the primary source of fertility in land, and the various causes of infertility, and then say what better remedy than the increase of knowledge among the owners and cultivators of the soil can be suggested.

The manifestations of interest in agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical exhibitions in our city and State are the public expressions of the profound sense among the people of the great need of educated talent and skill in these controlling branches of industry. By enabling the people to compare the best specimens and most fruitful products of enlightened skill with the results of ordinary operations in their productions, they will become the best means of arousing public attention to the great importance of such education. Perhaps the highest gratification that could be offered to Kentucky pride would be a farm under a perfect system of scientific cultivation in connection with a school and asylum home, in which her unprovided children would be placed above the contending and debasing influences of poverty and ignorance, and in the possession of the means of attaining to a useful and honorable position in society.

**MEMORANDUM.**—The Wm. Dickson left Owensboro' on Friday, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, P. M. Met Time at Owensboro', Chattanooga at P. M. creak, passed Maclay at Canaan, met Empire at Rome, New Era had ground at Flint Island, Tempest at Puckinaw, met Maryland at Schooner point, Blanche Lewis at Mosquito creek.

**PORT OF LOUISVILLE.**

**ARRIVALS.**

Moses McLellan, Cin. North Star, St. Louis.

Hazel Dell, St. Louis.